



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-042
Friday
5 March 1993

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NOTICE TO READERS: JPRS Science & Technology: Europe/International will publish occasional S&T articles on Sub-Saharan African countries.

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Rwanda

Government, RPF Delegations in Dar es Salaam for Talks

EA0403205093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye left Kigali today for a high-level meeting with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. It was 1600 when the Rwandan prime minister arrived in Dar es Salaam. The prime minister is leading a delegation composed of the minister of interior and communal development, the minister of agriculture, and the principal private secretary in the Office of the President. They will be joined later on by the minister of social affairs as soon as he is back from Geneva, where he is currently on a mission. Our colleague Balthazar Nduwayezu, who covers the delegation's visit, reports:

It was 1600 Tanzanian time, when Prime Minister Nsengiyaremye arrived at Dar es Salaam International Airport. He was welcomed by the prime minister and first vice president of Tanzania, Brother John Samuel Malecela. The Rwandan prime minister arrived only a few minutes after the RPF delegation led by RPF Chairman Colonel Alex Kanyarengwe. [passage omitted]

The two delegations met separately this evening with the Tanzanian prime minister to see how to start the proceedings in the course of the tomorrow morning. The delegations are therefore on the spot. Both of them are staying at Kilimanjaro Hotel. An initial contact is scheduled for tonight. Balthazar Nduwayezu, Radio Rwanda, in Dar es Salaam. [passage omitted]

UN 'Good Offices Mission' Arrives

EA0503073893 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] A UN good offices mission arrived in Kigali this morning to explore ways and means for UN intervention in the peace process. Thomas Kamirindi reports:

[Kamirindi] The mission is composed of Mr. (Macker Sedamou) from Togo, a former director of the UN Political Affairs Department, and Mrs. Florence [name indistinct] from France, an exceptional administrator in the same department. The arrival of the mission follows a request by the Rwandan Government on 22 February asking for the deployment of a team of military observers on both sides of the Rwanda-Uganda border.

On 17 February—that is to say 15 days earlier—the Ugandan Government also officially asked the UN to send a substantial observer and monitoring force to the border with Rwanda, but on the Ugandan side only.

On 24 February, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, in a reply to the Rwandan Government, announced his intention to send to Rwanda and Uganda a good offices

mission whose report is expected to help him make recommendations to the UN Security Council on the peace process in Rwanda.

(?The mission) thus arrived this morning. It will spend one week in Rwanda with its schedule including talks with the country's officials and a visit to refugees. The mission will also go to Uganda. It will also go to Tanzania and Addis Ababa for consultations with the Tanzanian facilitator and OAU officials.

The mission's mandate also includes studying how to prevent the UN role from being confined to only monitoring the Rwanda-Uganda border. The UN should be able to involve itself in the peace process as a whole through a supervision of the implementation of the cease-fire and peace agreement between the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front as well as through the resettlement of war-displaced people [words indistinct] democratization process, notably with assistance to the elections.

French Minister on Mediation Mission, Uganda's Role

PM0403163493 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Mar 93 p 6

[Francis Cornu report: "Rwanda: After French Mediation Attempt, the Government and Guerrillas Are To Resume Negotiations"]

[Text] In the Tanzanian capital Dar-es-Salaam on Friday 5 March representatives of the Kigali government and the armed opposition, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), are to resume the peace talks that were broken off at the beginning of last month when fighting was resumed in northern Rwanda. On Tuesday (2 March), before the resumption of talks, the situation in the country was deemed very worrying by Marcel Debarge, minister delegate for cooperation and development, who is back in Paris after a mission to Kigali and also to Uganda, whose army is accused of supporting the RPF troops.

The negotiations held in Arusha, in northern Tanzania, following the cease-fire concluded in summer 1992 collapsed when the RPF guerrillas launched a major offensive against government forces on 8 February in response to the massacre of more than 300 Tutsis in January by members of the Hutu ethnic majority. Members of the former sole party faithful to President Juvenal Habyarimana were more specifically denounced for their abuses not only against the Tutsi minority, from which the RPF recruits its members, but also against members of the legal opposition which now holds the majority of posts in the democratic transitional government led by Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye.

Since then the situation has continued to deteriorate and the rebels have advanced in the direction of the capital, Kigali. Around 1 million Rwandans (one-seventh of the population) have had to flee combat zones, and many of

them are living in terrible conditions, since humanitarian aid is not yet properly organized. Mr. Debarge told us he was particularly "shocked" by a visit to a makeshift camp about 10 km from Kigali where about 100,000 refugees are crowded together and have wrecked the surrounding plantations, especially the sugar cane, to build rough shelters. "This is in fact one of the main explosive elements of the Rwanda problem," the French minister adds with concern; he has been pleading for a political solution, seeing it as an "emergency." In Kigali Mr. Debarge had talks successively, on Sunday [28 February], with President Habyarimana and the prime minister, with the aim of trying to assuage the tensions that are present in the cohabitation of representatives of the old regime and a transitional government in which those members that belong to the former sole party are now in a minority. Tensions which complicate the quest for a solution to the armed conflict, but which the presidential grouping and the opposition undertook, in a joint communique last week, to overcome. "A glimmer of hope," according to Mr. Debarge, who said he had employed with both groups "the language of reason plus firmness."

In Kampala on Monday the minister met with the head of the neighboring state, Yoweri Museveni, whom he sees as a "man of influence" in that part of Africa and therefore "on events in Rwanda." A diplomatic allusion to recent reports by the French information services to the effect that Uganda is giving substantial support to the Rwandan rebellion, which the Kampala authorities deny.

In the mid-eighties a number of Tutsis who had been driven out of Rwanda after the Hutus seized power from them in Kigali in 1959—and who were later to form the RPF—joined the Ugandan guerrilla forces led by Mr. Museveni and helped the latter to become head of state in 1986. At the very least, there remains from that period a marked sympathy on the part of Uganda's leaders toward the RPF's cause. Mr. Debarge did not meet an RPF delegation, but emphasizes that despite persistent differences he observed "some progress" in his conversations with Mr. Museveni and his entourage.

But since these talks the Ugandan Government has continued to accuse France of interfering in Rwanda's internal affairs. It is true that Paris is particularly concerned about what is happening in this French-speaking country. There are now 600 French soldiers in Rwanda, after recent reinforcements, and France has supplied equipment and instructors to an army still largely controlled by President Habyarimana. But Mr. Debarge told his various interlocutors that the French military presence has no aim but to protect French nationals and foreigners.

Mr. Debarge believes that in order to facilitate the resumption of talks the RPF should return to the lines it held before its last offensive. At the point when the talks were broken off, the two camps were discussing the integration of guerrillas into the regular army, the return of exiles, and the duration of the political transition period.

The parties represented in the Kigali government—other than the president's party—closed their discussions with the RPF on Tuesday, welcoming the resumption of negotiations. But the prime minister's grouping nonetheless stated that the peaceful entry of the RPF into Kigali is preferable to President Habyarimana's remaining in power...

Zaire

President Appoints High-Ranking Military Officers

AB0403223993 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpts] The head of state has just signed a series of decrees appointing high ranking officers to the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ].

Under the first decree, Major General (Amela Mokila Bahati) has been appointed deputy chief of the defense staff in charge of organization, instruction, and operations, while Brigadier (Wamba Ma Kudika) has been appointed deputy chief of the defense staff in charge of administration and logistics.

The second decree appoints Brigadier (Mulumba Ambote) Army chief of staff and Brigadier (Muleli Mubenga) chief of staff of the gendarmerie. The Military Intelligence and Action Service will henceforth be directed by Brigadier (Longelo Mbule wa Monjombo). [passage omitted]

Under the series of decrees, Major General (Shabani Gohole) is named FAZ deputy inspector general, while the deputy inspector general in charge of the Army is Brigadier (Mbossange Bompesse Vakola). [passage omitted]

Decree No. 93/0828 concerns the appointment of deputies to general commanders of the Civil Guard. Those appointed deputies to the general commander of the Civil Guard include (Ngimbi Uchama), in charge of ITP [expansion unknown] organization, instruction, and operations, and Lango Tokpui, in charge of ITP administration and logistics. [passage omitted]

Mobutu Receives Congolese President's Emissary

AB0403220293 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, began his day's work today with diplomatic activity. In fact, the head of state received an emissary from Congolese President Pascal Lissouba. The emissary, Mr. (Dominique Matanga), diplomatic adviser to the Congolese head of state, carried a message from Mr. Pascal Lissouba to his Zairian counterpart.

Although he did not want to disclose the contents of the message, there is no doubt that it is in connection with the recent tragic death of a large number of our compatriots at Brazzaville Beach.

[Begin (Matanga) recording] It is a privilege reserved for the president of the Republic of Zaire, to whom I delivered a message from his younger brother, President Pascal Lissouba. It is not for me to disclose the contents of this message. I thought you were going to ask me what precautions should be taken in the future, and I would have replied that this, as you know, is not the first time this situation has happened. It is part of what I call a recurrent problem. You know very well, as I do, that this is not the first time this has happened. Before I was born, these accidents happened. Now I am an adult, and as I am talking to you, perhaps we should not look far for the

causes of this accident. If there were to be an area where one could recommend to our political leaders to pay special attention, it would be economics. I think it is misery that could be one of the main causes. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] How does President Mobutu intend to react to this Congolese move?

[(Matanga)] I am returning to Congo this morning, and this afternoon, there will be a delegation led by the special adviser to Marshal Mobutu who will be coming to Brazzaville and the two delegations will hold a working session, during which probably special task forces will be set up together to objectively and critically analyze the situation. [end recording]

Djibouti**Government Forces Take Unity Highway**

AB0503074293 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT
4 Mar 93

[Text] Djibouti, March 4 (AFP)—Government troops have re-taken the Unity Highway from Afar rebels after a three-day offensive here.

Journalists travelled Thursday along the highway which links the northern town of Tadjoura with Djibouti city in the south.

Colonel Zakaria Sheikh Ibrahim, head of the Djibouti Armed Forces, said that only seven guerrillas of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) were killed in the battle for the highway, which began Monday.

"(The rebels) seemed to have disappeared; they avoided battle," said Ibrahim. Government troops suffered only two soldiers lightly wounded, he added.

The FRUD, which draws support from the Afar minority, seized the highway at the beginning of their rebellion against the government of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon in 1991.

Ethiopia**Meles Receives Sudanese Official**

EA0503072293 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi has received a special message from his Sudanese counterpart, Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir. The message was presented by Dr. Ali al-Haj Muhammad, the Sudanese economic planning minister.

During the meeting, Dr. al-Haj said that the peace talks between the Sudanese Government and the main opposition group, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, chaired by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, were encouraging. The Sudanese envoy also briefed President Meles on his government's effort to achieve peace.

For his part, President Meles, after noting that he was pleased with the results achieved in the peace talks held in Entebbe, said that the efforts must be encouraged by both sides in order to achieve a lasting solution. [passage omitted]

Kenya**New Prices for Fuel Products Listed**

EA0303211293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Prices of petroleum products have been increased with effect from midnight tonight. Announcing the new prices at his office the minister for energy, Mr. John Kyalo, said the 15 kg cylinder of liquefied gas will now cost shs [shillings] 362.60, [and] 13 kg cylinder will cost shs 317.90. Premium petrol will now cost shs 21.76 [per liter]; regular goes up to shs 21.46; kerosene will cost shs 12.60, while diesel will now cost shs 17.33. Jet fuel was reduced from 1.7 U.S. dollars per gallon to 0.95 U.S. dollars. The drop, the minister said, is to alleviate the fuel problem that has been afflicting the air transport.

Somalia**UN Envoy Kittani Meets Ali Mahdi**

EA0403193993 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed met Ambassador Ismat Kittani, the UN special envoy to Somalia, and Lansana Kouyat in his office today. The president and the envoy discussed the country's political situation, particularly the various stages of [words indistinct] the tasks of the Unified Task Force [UNITAF] troops to maintain a peace, disarmament, and the UN Operation in Somalia-2 operations. Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed discussed UNITAF efforts to save the Somali people. He said the UNITAF troops had performed a huge amount of work but still needed to do more to disarm the Somalis and maintain peace nationwide. The Somali president added that the United Nations should help Somalia stand on its own feet once again. The president said that after the forthcoming Addis Ababa conference, the UN should play a role in forming an interim national government and reviving the country's lost sovereignty and dignity. The president concluded his speech by saying that he had total faith in the work being carried out in the country by the United Nations, international agencies, and UNITAF troops, adding that he was ready to work with Ambassador Kouyat, the deputy UN special envoy to Somalia. For his part, Ambassador Kittani expressed his gratitude to the president for his good working relationship with the UN multinational forces. He said he would brief the United Nations on the situation in Somalia and wished the forthcoming Addis Ababa conference success. [passage omitted]

Meets With Aidid

EA0403203593 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress, has received at his office Mr. Ismat Kittani, the outgoing UN special envoy to Somalia.

Chairman Aidid and Mr. Kittani discussed the working relationship between the SNA and the UN, and the international efforts being made to restore peace in Somalia. The chairman thanked Kittani for his work during his posting in the country. [passage omitted]

Aidid Meets Horn of Africa Committee Official

*EA0403204193 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress [USC], met Lisan Yohanes, chairman of the Horn of Africa Standing Committee and Ethiopia's deputy foreign minister, at USC's Mogadishu headquarters on 3 March. The chairman briefed the Ethiopian minister and his delegation on how Unified Task Force and UN Operation in Somalia violated the cease-fire agreement by encouraging remnant soldiers of Siad Barre and their Commander Morgan to attack some parts of Jubbada Hoose Region and the preparations being made to participate in the 15 March conference to be held in Addis Ababa. The chairman told the delegation how the SNA had all along been preparing to attend the conference. [passage omitted]

Spokesman Details Reconciliation Conference Agenda

*EA0403203093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the committee charged with preparing for the National Reconciliation Conference has disclosed the format and agenda for the forthcoming national conference in Addis Ababa. The spokesman said invitations have been sent to 15 political organizations, elders, artistes, religious leaders, intellectuals, women, and youths. The spokesman said that relief agencies, the Arab League, the OAU, and the Islamic Conference Organization were also invited. The conference will be chaired by the United Nations. The spokesman said that items on the agenda which had been unanimously agreed upon were the implementation of the cease-fire, disarmament throughout Somalia, the causes of the civil war and how to overcome it, Somali unity, enlightening the Somali people on the issue of human rights, relief work, nation-building, the revival of culture, regional administrations, drafting an interim constitution, the formation of an interim government, the formation of a police force, the formation of a national committee to deal with the transfer of appropriated property during the war, and the formation of an international commission to investigate [word indistinct]. The spokesman expressed his hope that the Addis Ababa conference would bear fruit and that it would help to end the conflict in Somalia.

Multiparty Conference Begins Following Delay**Agreement on Chairmanship Reached***MB0503104793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1010 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—Delegates at the two-day multiparty planning conference at the World Trade Centre, just outside Johannesburg, resolved the question of a rotating chairmanship shortly after 11am after the facilitating committee held an hour-long discussion to deal with the issue.

The conference failed to start as scheduled when the facilitating committee could not resolve the problem of a panel to chair the discussions.

In terms of the agreement, put to the conference from the podium by Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa of the African National Congress and agreed by delegates, was that there would be four chairpersons for the six scheduled sessions.

It was agreed that through this, the 26 delegations at the conference would be equally represented at discussions over the two days.

The first four chairmen would be Mr. Colin Eglin of the Democratic Party, Mr. Ramaphosa, Mr. Rowan Cronje of the Bophuthatswana government and MP Mr. Chris de Jager of the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Unity]. The facilitating committee also agreed that several parties and movements that had applied to be at the discussions and were present would not be granted full delegation status, but would be mere observers.

These included the African Democratic Party of Ciskei military strongman Brigadier Gqozo, the Christian Democratic Party of Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope and the Venda traditional leaders.

However, both Ciskei and Bophuthatswana have governmental delegations.

The final decision, before the meeting formally began, was to allow the electronic media—radio and television—in on the proceedings following a strong protest note from the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA].

A memorandum handed to all the delegates by the FCA said: "The FCA most strongly protests at the decision to bar television from the multiparty planning conference. It is well known that television is the main source of news to the Western world.

"We strongly urge you to reconsider and to open the conference to all media," said the statement signed by FCA Chairperson Patty Waldmeir.

Labor Party Opens Debate*MB0503112193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 6 SAPA—The Labour Party [LP] of South Africa opened the debate at the multiparty planning conference at Kempton Park on Friday [5 March] by calling for the resumption of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa). Lewellyn Landers, MP, was the first to take up the seven-minute speaker's time allocated to delegations and said the meeting dare not fail the great expectations which rested on it.

Trust and compromise were essential ingredients and the National Party government's intransigence which wrecked Codesa Two should not be permitted to delay the process again. "The sooner general elections are held, the sooner violence will end. I call for the reconvening of Codesa," he said. "It is incumbent on all parties here to accept the decisions already taken at Codesa as binding on all of us."

He said the work of the ill-fated Codesa Working Group Two should be continued and the legislation prepared by Working Group Three on a transitional executive committee, independent control over public media and an independent electoral commission should be endorsed.

Mr. N J Mahlangu of the Intande Yesiswe Party spoke next and backed Mr. Landers' call. "There can be no doubt that at Codesa Two important decisions were reached. It will be irresponsible for us not to build on such important agreements. Let us build on what we have built and not throw it away. After all a lot of time, a lot of money and a lot of reasoning was involved," said Mr. Mahlangu.

NP Urges Formal Talks Soon*MB0503115793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was determined that formal multiparty talks begin as soon as possible so that an early political settlement was achieved, the NP's Dr. Dawie de Villiers said on Friday [5 March] when he outlined his party's position on negotiations and the process of transition.

Saying that Friday's multiparty negotiations planning meeting at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park was the most representative political gathering in the history of South Africa, Dr. de Villiers said political leaders dared not fail in their quest for an early settlement.

A priority was the reduction of violence which had claimed many innocent lives. The beginning of an end to this carnage, through political statesmanship, would lead to greater confidence.

The question of the appalling plight of the economy should also be addressed by political leaders because once a settlement had been achieved the international community would have more confidence in the country.

"Only political role players can reverse this process (political violence, rising crime and the sliding economy). If we don't succeed the economic damage will be permanent."

He hoped the planning conference would lead to South Africa rising above the current political hiatus.

"We must join hands together to turn the prospects for our country in the right direction. Our people will not forgive us if we don't succeed. The NP will work together with all others to find acceptable solution," said Dr. de Villiers.

DP Calls for Constitution-Making Body

*MB0503115193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Friday [5 March] told the multiparty planning conference at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park that a new constitution must be negotiated by an elected constitution-making body.

"Regardless of the way in which the negotiation process is started, the new constitution must not be decided upon by representatives drawn from existing structures, most of which are the creatures of a disastrous and discredited era in our history," DP National Chairman Ken Andrew said.

"A new constitution must be negotiated by an elected constitution-making body. After the negotiations have been completed and the compromises struck, any new constitution agreed upon must be referred back to all the people of South Africa for endorsement by way of a referendum," said Mr. Andrew.

He added a referendum was necessary because the new constitution must belong to all the country's people "and not simply to their political representatives who negotiated it".

At the planning conference, he added, delegates needed to give South Africans hope for a better future.

"There is an urgent need for progress and movement towards transition and transformation, but we dare not jeopardise democratic values on the grounds of haste," he warned.

The conference must be a success, which should be followed up by inclusive negotiations involving all those committed to a peaceful process of constitution-making.

"This process has still to be decided, but the Democratic Party is determined to ensure that at no stage are true democratic values ignored or undermined," said Mr. Andrew.

IFP Delegate Addresses Conference

*MB0503121793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—Political power-sharing was not the only political show in town, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Central Committee member Joe

Matthews told the multiparty planning conference in Kempton Park on Friday [5 March] afternoon.

"There is already a process going on, a bottoms-up process, in various regions," he said in support of an IFP call for a federal constitution.

The IFP and kwaZulu government have repeatedly accused the South African Government and African National Congress [ANC] of reaching a secret power-sharing deal in their bilateral discussions.

Supporters of a unitary state, such as the ANC and its allies, would be marginalised in the political process, Mr. Matthews predicted.

The IFP wanted the people of South Africa, through their regions and their structures, to submit proposals to a central negotiating forum, he said. Such a process "will eventually lead to a united, democratic, federal republic of South Africa".

Mr. Matthews denied the IFP proposal was antagonistic to that of the government. Once put side-by-side, what was common between the different proposals would become apparent. "We feel right at the outset there must be no misunderstanding about the whole constitutional process. A form of state must be right at the top of the negotiating process."

The process of negotiations "should also be placed in front of the people", Mr. Matthews added. The IFP was not prepared to accept accusations that it was a spoiler in the political process, he said. "We are not going to accept how our constitution will be fashioned. No one has a right to decide on behalf of others."

Mr. Matthews added that the "cosy, chummy attitude" of the deadlocked Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) had to be dropped in any new negotiating forum. Negotiations were a serious matter which had to be treated as such.

Meyer Optimistic Over April Elections

*MB0503122393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—The government remained convinced that its time scales leading to the first open elections by April next year could be kept, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said on Friday [5 March].

Speaking at the multiparty planning conference in Kempton Park, he said the interruption of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa last year had been unnecessary and that the government had since done all in its power to restart the process.

Realism and negotiations had brought the process back on track.

"The mere fact that we are here today is the result of reconciliation and compromise regarding the process."

He stressed the role of bilateral negotiations in restarting multiparty talks and said these would have to continue. "This can help on an ongoing basis to eliminate obstacles and hitches," he said.

The conference had to take a decision on the resumption of multiparty negotiations in a forum that was streamlined and included all parties and organisations with proven support. The general situation in the country compelled the conference to succeed. "The government believes we will be able to keep to the broad time scales proposed by the state president last November."

A great deal of work from everyone would be required to ensure that elections for a government of national unity were held within a year.

"Let us prove to ourselves, to all the people of the country and to the international community that through negotiations we can create a better future for ourselves, that we have the ability and that we can take South Africa along the high road."

CDTL Representative Speaks

*MB0503123093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—The multiparty negotiations planning conference at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park was all inclusive, according to the Cape Delegation of Traditional Leaders (CDTL).

"We can now say without fear this forum is all inclusive," the CDTL's Mr. M Nonkonyana told the 25 other delegations on Friday [5 March] afternoon.

The conference was the first time traditional leaders had been allowed to participate directly in negotiations for the future of South Africa.

Mr. Nonkonyana said the CDTL supported calls for the installation of an interim administration of national unity and of reconstruction to oversee political transition.

"This country needs our collective wisdom," Mr. Nonkonyana added.

He warned, however, that if negotiators "do not get their act together this land will be a land full of graves, and no people".

The CDTL would do its bit to make negotiations work, he said.

Mr. Nonkonyana defended the system of traditional leaders as being democratic.

"Political parties will come and go, but peoples' institutions will remain."

SACP Urges Reconvening Codesa

*MB0503123693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—The Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) should be reconvened to finish its business, sitting full-time in one month, South African Communist Party [SACP] Chairman Joe Slovo suggested on Friday [5 March].

Speaking at the multiparty planning conference at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, he said people were tired of the speechifying antics of political leaders and wanted to have their say.

The most immediate and direct way for them to have their say was in an election.

"That is the best bottom-up way," he said in a clear jibe at speakers promoting regionalism.

The results of an election would demonstrate why some of those present at the conference were not in a hurry to make progress, he said.

In moving towards elections the broadest possible consensus was needed.

"But if some among us want to hold the process hostage, with or without them we must proceed."

The SACP was not looking for a "communist" or "African National Congress" constitution, but one which united South Africa and respected the diversity of cultures, languages and political beliefs.

He said there was endless talk of minority fears, "but what about the majority?"

"The majority have fears, too. Indeed their fears are even greater and more understandable."

They were the fears of the poor and oppressed who feared change would be cosmetic and that power would remain the privilege of the few.

"It is time now for the voters to have their say, as voters and as builders of a new South Africa. Our job as politicians is to facilitate that process or to get out of the way. The starting point is the reconvening, within weeks, of Codesa which must finish its business, sitting full-time, within one month," said Mr. Slovo.

PAC Urges Constituent Assembly

*MB0503124493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 5 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], attending the first full-scale deliberations on a new political forum at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, on Friday [5 March] said the two days of talks should focus primarily on a forum that would facilitate the creation of a constituent assembly.

Outlining the organisation's position, PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said the constituent assembly should be elected by one-person-one-vote with those over the age of 18 being allowed to vote on a common voter's role.

"If that primary objective has consensus, as we think it should, then we should also accept that our task is to deliberate on the formation of the facilitating forum (needed to establish the assembly)."

He added, however, that the international community should also play a "pro-active role in the democratisation process".

"The regime has no credentials to act as a midwife to the birth of genuine democracy in our country. The genuine representatives of the people, together with the international community, are the best equipped to usher in genuine democracy," he said.

The PAC hoped the two-day planning conference would lead to a "genuine multilateral forum unfettered by previous agreements".

The planning conference had filled the organisation with hope.

"The PAC of Azania [South Africa], which has campaigned for a more representative forum, notes with great satisfaction that we are meeting here today to address the need for a new, more representative forum. We can either rise to the occasion or slide into anarchy," Mr. Alexander concluded.

KwaZulu Government Sends Delegation

*MB0503081393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0755
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 5 SAPA—A kwaZulu government delegation headed by the homeland's minister of health, Dr. Ben Ngubane, will attend the two-day multiparty negotiations planning conference at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg, starting on Friday [5 March] morning.

"The kwaZulu government (KZG) delegation wishes to make it abundantly clear that it is attending the multiparty planning conference representing the KZG in its own right," the five-member delegation said in a statement before the start of the scheduled 10am start. "We are not, as is alleged by some, only representing traditional leaders in the region of kwaZulu/Natal. The KZG has, in all discussions with the South African Government, reserved its right to attend the conference. In this regard we have received the open support of the SA Government and others."

The delegation added its voice to that of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), stating its support for a federal future in South Africa. "Our position is that we did not ask to come, we are here because we insist on fully participating in negotiating the future of kwaZulu, the region of kwaZulu/

Natal and, in particular, a federal formula for South Africa. Our representation at this forum and in the future multiparty conference is not negotiable."

It appeared, the KZG said, that clarity was also necessary with regard to the participation in the negotiations process of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

"His majesty is a constitutional monarch and as such has a special seat in the kwaZulu legislative assembly," the delegation said in its statement. "We are his loyal subjects."

It added it had received "specific mandates" from the kwaZulu legislative assembly. "As negotiations proceed we must report back to the assembly where further collective debate and consultation with his majesty will produce ongoing instructions."

The delegation said it had "a clear mandate to seek the implementation of (a) ground-up democracy-building process in negotiations for a new South Africa".

"The kwaZulu government wants a federal future for South Africa. Along with many parties and other administrations, including the South African Government, we share a vision that South Africa should be divided into regions with autonomous and residual powers. We believe there should be devolved powers from federal states to the central government. Such powers, duties, obligations and other rights must be listed in state constitutions together with the powers accorded to the federal government."

The delegation said it also shared with others the view that the boundaries and the powers of states in a federal dispensation had to be determined "before the election of a new government".

"The KZG has no wish to dictate to other regions," the delegation added. "For this reason we are taking a flexible approach in seeking commonality with others. We intend, however, to clearly pronounce the desire of the kwaZulu/Natal region to be governed within the context of final and specific constitutional agreements about where there can be no future dispute."

The KZG delegation said it believed last year's draft constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal "reflects the needs, wants and aspirations of the people of kwaZulu/Natal".

"We will vigorously reject any attempts to impose regional arrangements on us which are not acceptable."

Issues at Multiparty Planning Conference Viewed

*MB0403155793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1525
GMT 4 Mar 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 4 SAPA—The two-day multiparty planning conference starting at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg on Friday is a fragile affair with great potential for failure.

This view, expressed by a senior government negotiator on the eve of the talks, comes closest to encapsulating the expectations and fears of the 23-plus delegations expected to take part.

They will gather under a chairmanship of seven at 10am to resume, for the first time since May 1992, multiparty talks involving all the major black and white political groupings.

Their meeting will constitute, at the start at least, the most representative gathering to engage in such an exercise to date. The first objective, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said this week, will be to keep them together and to keep them happy.

If the conference mostly realises expectations rather than fears by Saturday afternoon, South Africa faces the prospect of resumed multiparty constitutional talks by the month's end and the first open elections by next year.

The planning conference's formal task is to produce a viable forum for constitutional talks, to ensure maximum participation and a resumption of the process at the earliest possible date.

To achieve this three delegates a party—in all the 19 Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] parties plus the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Conservative Party [CP], Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] and kwaZulu—will have 10 minutes a day between them to guide and persuade the meeting. Too much to do in too little time, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has openly insisted.

At least one ministerial negotiator in the government/National Party [NP] team is also not too sure of success. Too many conflicting agendas, he predicted in an off-the-record comment en route to the Kempton Park venue.

"The NP wants a date for a new Codesa; the African National Congress wants commitment to an election date; the PAC wants a commitment to a constituent assembly immediately; the IFP wants a commitment to a federal system; and the CP wants a commitment to self-determination," he said.

He accurately identified the primary goals which each of those parties is to pursue, but he left out some of the additional tensions other parties will introduce.

These will surface when the conference comes to the tricky question of who will attend the constitutional talks forum.

The presence of homeland governments, such as a separate kwaZulu delegation ostensibly representing the Zulu king's interests, is in direct conflict with the ANC's wishes. The Ciskei and Bophuthatswana are believed to be considering following suit with a government and party delegation.

The PAC's participation is not welcomed by the NP but it will raise a storm of protest should it also be extended to a future forum before the PAC suspends the armed struggle of its military wing. The Democratic Party and

Inkatha have declared their total opposition to constitutional negotiations "with the gun on the table".

The CP's participation is teetering on supreme ambivalence. It is torn between the political need to negotiate for self-determination in a white state and its utter rejection of talking to a communist-aligned ANC.

Its position on the PAC may be even more extreme and some delegates fear that within the first hour Tom Langley MP will lead his delegation in a walk-out, a favoured party tactic.

Such a walk-out could remove most of the concerned South Africans group because the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana are likely to follow. Their demands for a conference of review of the Codesa agreements may be the pretext for such a step.

The IFP's Walter Felgate, who welcomed the presence of the PAC for the moment, said his party rejected the centrist approach of top-down negotiations represented by Codesa and the planning conference.

He was backed by fellow delegates who said the IFP would demand that the planning conference first decide what form of government a new constitution would cater for because if it was for the federal system the IFP supported, that would dictate a totally different style of forum.

Constitutional negotiations would then have to be structured regionally and bottom-up, and sorting out all the needs for this would require the planning conference running into next week. The NP and ANC reject this.

The conference is down for two days and, say their respective organisers, two days it will be. But the question to which nobody is willing to give as adamant an answer is whether it will last more than one day.

Boerestaat Party, Afrikaner Freedom Foundation on Talks

*MB0503134093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] The leader of the Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party], Mr. Robert van Tonder, says his party is not taking part in the multiparty planning conference because the Boerevolk [Boer nation] does not negotiate on its own land areas. Mr. van Tonder said in a statement that no other party or organization had the right to lay claim to, or to make decisions concerning the Boer Republics in the Transvaal, [Orange] Free State, and in Vryheid.

Meanwhile, the Afrikaner Freedom Foundation has said that it wishes to participate in the conference as a full member. Foundation leader Carel Boshoff said the organization qualified for admission to the talks as a political party with proven support.

Joint ANC/IFP Committee Postpones Summit Discussions

MB0403180693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Durban Mar 4 SAPA—A joint African National Congress/Inkatha Freedom Party [ANC/IFP] committee has postponed its meeting on Friday to arrange a summit between their presidents because of the multiparty planning conference on Friday and Saturday.

Southern Natal ANC Chairman Jeff Radebe said the date for the next committee meeting would be announced soon.

An IFP spokesman at the party's Durban information centre confirmed the meeting had been postponed.

At their previous meeting in February, both parties expressed optimism that a summit between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be held by mid-March.

The multiparty planning conference has since been scheduled to begin on Friday.

The committee has met four times since December last year and is attempting to clear obstacles to a presidential summit.

REC Supports Multiparty Planning Conference

MB0403115493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Durban 4 Mar SAPA—The Returned Exiles Committee [REC] and the Returned Exiles Co-ordinating Committee [Recoc] on Thursday [4 March] jointly called on their followers and friends not to disrupt the multiparty planning conference scheduled for the weekend.

According to a statement issued by REC Chairman Pat Hlongwane in Durban, the planning conference, scheduled for Friday and Saturday at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park outside Johannesburg, was in returned exiles' interests "as our present plight is on the agenda and will be addressed by the relevant parties".

Mr. Hlongwane said should their plight not be addressed, the REC and Recoc would not hold themselves responsible for any action which might be taken by their members or followers.

Buthelezi Says Negotiations Require Peace

MB0403080293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he fails to see how democratic elections can go ahead if the pattern of death and destruction continues in South Africa. Buthelezi was reacting to this week's killing of six school children near Pietermaritzburg. He says negotiations cannot succeed if there is no peace.

Botha Meeting With Christopher Confirmed for 19 Mar

MB0503094793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed that Foreign Minister Pik Botha is to meet American Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Washington on 19 March. The meeting will be Mr. Botha's first since Mr. Christopher's appointment under the new Clinton administration. The department said in a statement issued in Cape Town that Mr. Botha would use the opportunity to inform his American counterpart of recent and current developments in South and southern Africa. They would also exchange views on matters of mutual concern.

The department has also disclosed that the government has received requests from various sources, including the United Nations, for assistance to Mozambique. It said the government had committed itself to promoting peace in the neighboring country and would respond to the requests wherever possible. Requests would be considered in terms of the financial constraints and South Africa's own socioeconomic priorities.

Botha Meets UN Anti-Apartheid Delegation

MB0403182993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 4 SAPA—The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid [SCAA] paid its first visit to the South African Government on Thursday, meeting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town.

The meeting, inconceivable as recently as three or four years ago, was an indication of the degree of change which had taken place in South Africa, Mr Botha and delegation leader Mr Ebrahim Gambari of Nigeria said.

"Enough progress has been made in the eradication of apartheid for us to be here," Mr Gambari said on behalf of his six SCAA colleagues.

Mr Botha said the South African Government would not have been able to receive the SCAA four years ago.

The SCAA, on a fact-finding mission to South Africa, had a useful role in the country. It had not taken sides in its bid to get abreast of latest developments and meet as many political parties as possible.

Perhaps it should become the special committee against violence or for development, Mr Botha said. I welcome that and appreciate their interest in the wellbeing of South Africa and its citizens."

Mr Gambari said the delegation was in the country to make an on-the-spot assessment of the process of transformation from apartheid to democracy. It had met parties across the political spectrum and the Departments of Foreign and Constitutional Affairs.

The delegation also hoped to meet State President Mr F W de Klerk.

—Mr Botha also held exploratory trade and economic talks on Thursday with senior cabinet ministers from Kazakhstan.

The Kazakh delegation included Foreign Economic Affairs Minister Mr S Z Abishev and Mr Salamatim, minister of industry.

32 Battalion Association Condemns Recruiting for Angola

MB0303185993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1831 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Pretoria Mar 3 SAPA—The 32 Battalion Association, a social club based in Pretoria, has disassociated itself from the alleged recruitment of individuals to fight in Angola.

The association said in a statement on Wednesday it appeared that the recruiting was being done in the name of a non-existent company.

"Clearly this is a heavy-handed last-ditch attempt by a faltering communist regime to bolster its inept fighting ability," the statement said.

"We urge all ex-32 members as well as present members of the proud 32 Battalion not to be misled into fighting for their cause.

"Our record for true democracy and justice stands unblemished—we may not sully the memory of our comrades who gave their lives, fighting the scourge of communism."

Armcor Declines Comment on Arms Sales to Rwanda

MB0503133993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] An Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] spokesman has declined to comment on allegations that the corporation supplied armaments worth more than 18 million rands to the war-torn central African state of Rwanda in October 1992. The spokesman told our military correspondent that because of the international arms embargo against South Africa Armcor refused to comment on its activities.

The allegations were made by the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa which claims it has invoices to prove the transaction. The sale is said to have included rifles, ammunition, hand grenades, and mortars.

Air Service Agreement Signed With Thailand

BK0503030793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Mar 93 p A4

[Text] Capetown—Thailand and South Africa yesterday signed an air service agreement to promote the bilateral relations and trade links.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuan, who flew from Johannesburg here yesterday, said the signing of air service agreement marked an important milestone in Thai-South African relations.

This is the first bilateral agreement between the two countries, after Thailand established a consular office in South Africa last year.

He said the agreement is an important beginning to facilitate greater people-to-people contact between Thailand and South Africa.

Like other countries, Thailand has recently moved to improve ties with South Africa after it has been clear that the Pretoria government is democratizing the country, allowing the blacks to participate in the political process.

"After this agreement, we will work towards a trade and tourism accord as well as investment to promote economic cooperation," he said.

Surin signed the first Thai-South African agreement with South African Minister of Transport, Dr P.J. Welgemoed.

In return, Welgemoed said the agreement would promote economic ties and strengthen friendship between the two countries.

The minister also expressed confidence that South Africa will succeed in the ongoing political negotiations on a non-racial government in the future which he said would open up new possibilities to "translate economic potential into concrete economic cooperation and prosperity for both our countries and peoples."

Varig, the Brazilian airline, operates two weekly flights in cooperation with South African Airways between Bangkok and Johannesburg. Thai International plans to fly this route in the next few years when it acquires new aircraft.

Last year, Surin said about 30,000 tourists from South Africa visited Thailand and expressed the hope that the number would double by the end of this year.

In a separate meeting with South African Deputy Foreign Minister R. Schoeman, Surin said both countries should increase official contacts, so should the respective private sectors to cement relations.

"I have confidence that Thai-South African relations would progress by leaps and bounds," he said.

Surin invited Schoeman to visit Thailand as a guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Schoeman agreed and said he would take up the invitation as soon as possible to follow up on the momentum.

South Africa established a consular office in Bangkok in September last year. Schoeman also hosted a luncheon in Surin's honour at the House of Assembly.

The other two Thai MPs, Somchai Niyomkhit and Niphon Taraphum, both from the Democrat Party, also exchanged views with their South African counterparts.

Surin had a tight schedule during his first day in Cape-town, the seat of government during summer, attending bilateral meetings with David Graaff, deputy minister of trade and industry, as well as with George Barlett, minister of minerals and energy affairs.

Police Arrest 3 for Table Mountain Murders

*MB0503091293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850
GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 5 SAPA—The police have made a breakthrough in the murder of six children at Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg. Three suspects have been arrested. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel made a short announcement on the breakthrough at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, where the plenary of the multi-party planning conference has adjourned on a technicality. "I do not have much information and I just want to make a short statement," he said at an impromptu media conference. "The South African Police have made a breakthrough in the Table Mountain murders and three suspects have been arrested. They are looking for three more suspects. This is just to tell you I am pleased and thankful for the good work the police have done and I am sure everybody will join me in thanking them."

Limpet Mine Explodes at Bisho Power Station

*MB0403160393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534
GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Text] Durban Mar 4 SAPA—A limpet mine exploded at a power station minutes before Ciskeian military leader Oupa Gqozo addressed people at celebrations at a stadium in Bisho marking the third anniversary of his military take-over of the homeland.

Durban's Capital Radio said Thursday's explosion left Ciskei's capital, Bisho, without power, but Brig Gqozo went on to address his supporters as the stadium in which he spoke received power from nearby King William's Town.

A Ciskei Defence Force spokesman said he suspected the Pan Africanist Congress' or the African National Congress' military wings were responsible for planting a limpet mine at the sub-station, said Capital Radio.

A security guard at the Yellowwoods sub-station said he saw a man running from the area shortly before the explosion, about 11.45am.

The blast caused considerable damage to fins attached to the main transformer and about 3,000 litres of cooling oil leaked from damaged pipes.

A technician at the sub-station said it had been targeted at least four times in the past. He added that power would be restored by Thursday evening.

IFP Natal Midlands Leader Calls for Calm

*MB0403133693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100
GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Text] The IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] Natal Midlands leader has called for calm in the region. David Ntombela says the killing of school children was brutal and unacceptable. He says members of the Natal-Kwazulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee will accompany international observers to the scene of the killing.

Week's Political Violence Claims 28 Lives

*MB0403185993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720
GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 4 Sapa—Twenty-eight people died in South Africa in political violence last week, including the six children killed in an ambush in Natal, according to the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

The HRC said the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] toll increased from the two recorded in the previous week to eight killed in the week February 24 to March 2. These included people thrown from a train.

In Thokoza, on the East Rand, a six-year-old boy was shot dead, and a man died in Katlehong.

The HRC noted attacks in the western Transvaal township of Tigane where one man died, and in Ciskei.

One hundred arrests were recorded across the country and 29 people were injured.

The commission's report made no reference to "vigilante-related action" to which it previously apportioned much of the blame for violence, and which was criticised as flawed methodology.

An HRC spokesman said the change was not in direct response to criticism by the South African Institute of Race Relations, another violence monitoring body. The nature of the violence had changed, making it difficult to apportion blame.

Human Rights Group Reports 166 Deaths in Feb

*MB0403080593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700
GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Text] The Human Rights Commission [HRC] says although Natal remains the hotbed of political strife, countrywide violence is subsiding. The HRC report says 166 people were killed last month with 68 percent of those killings taking place in Natal. The organization says added to January's

total of 175 politically linked deaths, 341 people have been killed this year. The HRC says last month's total of 166 is also markedly down compared to the same period last year when 234 people were killed.

AWB Men Convicted of Bombing ANC Member's Shop

MB0503102793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] Three men have been convicted in the Port Elizabeth regional court for bombing a farm store of an ANC [African National Congress] supporter near (Pitensi) in the eastern Cape.

They are the 27-year-old Abraham Young, a top officer in the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the 38-year-old Andre Vorster, and the 35-year-old Frans van der Walt. Two other AWB members were found guilty on a charge of being in possession of illegal explosives.

The bombing followed a consumer boycott of white businesses in the area. ANC supporter Malcolm Hepburn's shop was not affected by this boycott because of his ANC affiliation. The blast destroyed Mr. Hepburn's store and damage was estimated at about 50,000 rands.

De Klerk: Corruption Found Due to Government Efforts

MB0403180293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Cape Town Mar 4 SAPA—The fact that corruption had been found was because the government was looking for it and was not covering up anything, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday.

"That which the government has taken the initiative to investigate is now on the table and the result of continuing efforts to contain corruption better," he said at a press conference.

"It shocks me too that so much corruption has been found. It has been found because we are looking for it and are not covering up anything whatsoever."

Most of the corruption referred to in the reports of commissions of inquiry published had been found in other dispensations and structures.

"It must be realised that although we all do not agree with the present constitution, most of the corruption referred to happened in other dispensations and structures where, in terms of the present constitution, we are not in charge.

"I do not appoint ministers or chief ministers of the self-governing states. They are responsible to their electorate and not to me. This is even more true of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states."

Mr. de Klerk said he had as little say when a minister in a TBVC state did anything wrong as he did if (British prime minister) Mr. John Major did anything wrong.

"I do not have the authority to hire or fire anyone in the self-governing territories. It would be possible for Parliament to revoke certain legislation, but to do that unilaterally when everyone is involved in negotiations for a new constitution would be unwise.

"We are working daily on what must replace the present system and this will be done in a relatively short time.

"The self-governing territories will be replaced with new borders in the framework of a new constitution.

"The sign is up, these institutions as they are, are on their way out."

Government Studying Housing Allowances for Ministers

MB0403161493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Cape Town Mar 4 SAPA—The government has decided to appoint a panel of experts for advice on the suitability and cost-effectiveness of providing housing allowances to ministers living in their own homes, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday.

"Due to the controversy that has arisen, the government has decided to appoint a panel of experts—with representatives from the private sector—to advise it as soon as possible on the suitability and cost-effectiveness of the present scheme," he said in a statement.

The panel will have access to the recommendations of Professor Giel Loubser, former head of auditing at Pretoria University and consultant to the Department of Public Works who investigated such a scheme three years ago, and other data on which the scheme is based.

"It is important that this scheme should be placed in proper perspective since, far from the perceptions which are taking root, it is in fact part of a rationalisation process which will save the state millions of rand a year."

In most countries most political office bearers were expected to pay for their own housing out of their salaries and allowances which made adequate provision for this.

Against this background and on the basis of Prof. Loubser's recommendations, it was decided to introduce a scheme where most ministerial residences would be sold and political office bearers would, instead, be paid a monthly allowance to provide their own accommodation and pay for services currently rendered by the state [passage omitted].

De Klerk Denies Corruption

MB0403194993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The government is to get expert advice on its controversial housing scheme for ministers. This was announced by President de Klerk at a news conference at Tuynhuys this afternoon. He said that a panel, including representatives of the private sector, would be given the task of reviewing the scheme. Conrad Burke reports.

[Begin recording] [Burke] Ministerial housing—to the ordinary taxpayer—luxury accommodation where, in terms of the new scheme introduced three years ago, the state pays ministers to live in their own homes at a cost annually of some three million rands. It's not extravagant or wasteful, says the state president, it's less expensive than providing official residences, it relieves the state of the expensive administration and maintenance, and it's in line with international practice.

[De Klerk] There's not a single vestige of a scandal involved in the payment of these allowances. It has nothing to do with corruption whatsoever and it has no effect of enrichment in any way whatsoever, as compared to that which has pertained since 1910.

[Burke] After announcing that a panel of experts would review the scheme, following the barrage of adverse publicity, President de Klerk parried questions on corruption, particularly in the homelands. He said while it was possible for the government to revoke laws regarding the self-governing territories, it would be unwise at this stage of the negotiations process.

[De Klerk] The sign is up already. The self-governing states as they are will disappear and will be replaced by, we say, new regions drawn not on the basis of ethnicity—with new borders totally different from those of the present self-governing states, within the framework of a new constitution for the country as well. [end recording]

State President's 'Question Time' Introduced

MB0403153893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] A state president's question time is to be introduced in Parliament next week and will be conducted at a joint sitting every second Wednesday.

This has been announced by the speaker, Mr. Eli Louw, who said the 15-minute question session, similar to that in operation in the British Parliament, could be shown live on television. The questions of 10 MP's [Member of Parliament] would be selected at random by computer and appear on the order paper.

Mr. Louw said he had witnessed the efficiency of the system during a recent visit to parliaments overseas.

Eastern Cape Unemployment 'Disaster'

MB0403154293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Unemployment in the eastern Cape is assuming disaster proportions and more than 70 percent of the workforce in some areas is jobless.

Professor Michael Levine of Vista University in Port Elizabeth says that over the past two years the number of registered unemployed has risen by 67 percent in the city and by 72 percent in East London. In Transkei 76 percent of the workers are without jobs and in Ciskei, 64 percent.

Professor Levine said that because of this Port Elizabeth alone had 159 million rands less to inject into the economy.

Ports To Distribute Goods to Southern Africa

MB0403090493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] All railway cargo from South African ports intended for destinations in southern Africa will henceforth be controlled from a central point. After the successes of the joint distribution program, it was decided to use Johannesburg as the control center.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Marius Bakkes] More than 10 million tonnes of grain will have been transported by railway to destinations in South Africa and its neighboring countries by April this year. This is the control room in Spoornet's [freight, commuter, rail network] building in Braamfontein. Particularly during the last few months of last year, it has been extremely hectic here with about 60 trains to control per day. Representatives from Spoornet, Zimbabwean, Zambian, and Botswana's railway services constituted this formidable team, and to date more than 4,609 loaded trains have been sent to destinations in southern Africa. At a strategic planning committee of the chief management members of the four railway services involved, it was decided this morning to make it a permanent establishment.

[Spoornet spokesman Andrew Wilson] The whole idea is that with the healthy interaction which has taken place between us and neighboring countries in southern Africa, it is important to us that it continues. It is not only going to apply to food, because the food program is already something of the past after the good rains. We are also looking at sharpening up traffic control between the ports, the borders, and the countries.

[Bakkes] The project also forms the so-called UN southern corridor's food supply program to Africa. The action in southern Africa is being regarded by the United Nations as the biggest single food distribution program ever undertaken. [end recording]

Cocaine Smugglers Detected at Jan Smuts Airport*MB0403170793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 93*

[Text] An emergency operation had to be performed on a Nigerian at an East Rand clinic after he swallowed half a kilogram of cocaine at Jan Smuts airport. The man, who had a bellyfull of cocaine packed in balloons, was arrested after flying in from South America. A Surinamese smuggler, who was also on the same flight, escaped when police found 1.7 kilograms of cocaine with a street value of more than half a million rands in his baggage.

4 Mar Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries*MB0403124493*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Demand for PAC Suspension of Armed Struggle Before Talks—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 March in a page 16 editorial believes the "government's failure to persuade the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to suspend armed struggle is a setback. But this should not deter it from persisting with its demand that the PAC must do so before it can participate in the pending multiparty talks. There must be no compromise....The main interlocutors—the Government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]—should be able to agree on one issue whatever else divides them. To qualify, parties must publicly commit themselves to a moratorium on armed struggle and discipline dissidents who balk at the notion. The unproductive talks between Government and PAC negotiators stand in sharp contrast to the simultaneous but heartening discussions between Nelson Mandela of the ANC and Carel Boshoff of the Afrikaner Vryheidstigting [Afrikaner Freedom Foundation]."

BUSINESS DAY

Minister Bends Over Backwards To Accommodate PAC—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 March in its page 6 editorial is inclined "almost to feel sorry for the Pan-Africanist Congress. Its main aim since its unbanning has been to attempt to outflank its opponent, the ANC, on the left. It has hoped to win over young ANC militants disillusioned with the switch to negotiation." But "the strategy failed....It is not yet clear that the PAC plans to take advantage of the commendable attempts by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel—not normally the most sophisticated negotiator—to bend over backwards to give the PAC and its military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], a face-saving 'out' by suggesting a phased approach. The PAC effort contrasts sharply with Nelson Mandela's statesmanlike and magnanimous, but risky, attitude in his meeting on Tuesday [2 March] with Afrikaner separatist leader Carel Boshoff....Once every reasonable effort to accommodate the PAC has failed, the main parties will have to be willing to carry on without them,

and to combat the armed struggle through methods of law and order rather than political compromise."

SOWETAN

Killing Children Start of 'Terrorism'—Referring to the killing of six children in an ambush on a vehicle near Pietermaritzburg on 2 March, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 March in a page 8 editorial states: "We are convinced this is the start of a terrorism that will shock us and the world, unless it is stopped....We demand that members of all organisations be involved not only getting these murderers but in using the funerals of these children for lasting peace. All political differences, however large, should be shelved."

5 Mar Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries*MB0503104893*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Multiparty Talks More Inclusive—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 March in a page 10 editorial views the climate in which the multiparty preparatory talks begin today in South Africa: "The economy hovers between stagnation and further decline. Sanctions are no longer a force, but investors, appalled by the violence and incipient anarchy, are not attracted to South Africa. There is even a danger that international creditors will not agree to reschedule debt repayments unless a viable settlement is visible within the next six to nine months. If those meeting today do not end their squabbling and endless manoeuvring for petty gain, they will bequeath a wasteland and be cursed by generations to come."

BUSINESS DAY

Talks 'More Inclusive,' 'More Fragile'—The beginning of planning meeting talks and subsequent multiparty negotiations "brings prospects of settlement, of interim rule which will see the ANC [African National Congress] and others in government, and of economic upliftment because of the confidence inspired by hope," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 March. "Cynics believe the talks will succeed because the major parties have secretly agreed in advance on a division of the political spoils....Others maintain the negotiations must succeed because the parties have no alternative." The paper notes that the new round of talks will be more "inclusive" with the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, and elements of the right wing participating. Yet, it will also be "more fragile because of the demands they will make, and because of Inkatha's insistence on advance agreement on regionalism and a federal structure."

NEW NATION

Criticism of Delaying Tactics at Negotiations—"The need to move to the Transitional Executive Councils are more urgent

than many imagine," says the page 14 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 5-11 March. "This government can no longer govern. Day by day its legitimacy is whittled away as more scandals emerge. In spite of all these scandals we are yet to see a single cabinet minister lose his post. At the weekend conference, those leaders, who continue to frustrate the negotiations process, must know that ultimately they will have to bear responsibility for the type of violence that continues to claim the lives of so many. The delaying tactics at the negotiations table are costing the lives of thousands of people, the very people, who have through struggle, made democracy possible in our country."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Difficult for ANC, Government To 'Accommodate' All Demands—A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 5-11 March argues that it is "hard enough" to see the National Party and the ANC holding together their "fragile 'alliance'" without even imagining how they can accommodate "a PAC determined to

continue the armed struggle, a Conservative Party [CP] demanding partition and Inkatha tabling a constitution that amounts to Natal secession. A showdown is inevitable. More so because at least some of these parties are participating only because they want to postpone elections or disrupt the ANC-government 'agreement'....The ANC and the government are going to have to decide soon how far they are prepared to go to accommodate all these parties. Then they are going to have to decide how to override the demands they cannot meet and drive ahead towards elections. Neither Inkatha nor the CP—the most likely victims of the ANC-NP power—will take this lightly. Behind all the cheerful smiles we will see today at the World Trade Center lurks the likelihood of a bloody showdown. It will be tough—but it may be unavoidable. It is probably no coincidence that ANC members joined the security forces on a tour to France this week to study modern methods of crowd control. It may also be no coincidence that both the ANC and the government have published proposed Bills of Rights that allow for sweeping State of Emergency powers."

Angola

Portugal, Russia Accused of Undermining Accord

MB0403194193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Portugal and Russia have tried to abolish the important Triple Zero clause of the Bicesse Accord. Diplomatic sources report those two countries tried to have that clause scrapped when the troika of observers held its latest meeting in Portugal. That did not happen, because the Americans did not agree to it.

On 31 May 1991, the president of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] told the whole world he would not like to see Portugal [words indistinct] he was precisely attributing responsibilities to Portugal, Angola's former colonial power, which continues to show little concern for peace in our country. By trying to have the Triple Zero clause abolished, Portugal shows [words indistinct] of the Bicesse Accord and (?must share the blame) for the war situation in our country.

It was a decision by Portugal, which chairs the Joint Political and Military Commission in Angola, that allowed the Riot Police [Policia Anti-motim] (?to appear) on the Angolan political scene. The UNITA political observers also believe that it was also Portugal's [words indistinct] that allowed Eduardo dos Santos' government to recruit Katangese and South African mercenaries, who now threaten the stability of southern Africa at large and Angola in particular. Those observers feel that to arm the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is equivalent to perpetuating the war. They add UNITA will never veer from its noble mission of defending real democracy based on universal principles.

The MPLA-PT has violated and continues to violate the Triple Zero clause of the Bicesse Accord, which forbids the introduction of lethal military equipment and the intervention of foreign forces in Angola. In the wake of Spain's and Portugal's violation of the Triple Zero clause, thereby allowing the Angolan Government to form the Riot Police, Angola is now threatened with an invasion of foreign forces including South African mercenaries who used to serve in the Buffalo Battalion and other special forces.

Reliable sources report some mercenary units have already arrived in Angola. That is the case of Sergeant (Paca Ernesto), who used the Angolan Embassy in Botswana to fly to Luanda. Units of the 32 Battalion are reported to have left Springbok, in South Africa, for Angola last week. Although South African Defense Minister Eugene Louw has warned the South African Defense Force [SADF] about such developments, official sources say Queiros and Rui Junqueira, two 32 Battalion officers, continue to recruit mercenaries with the help of secret MPLA-PT agents who have infiltrated the

Republic of South Africa. UNITA is the target and has its forces (?on alert). UNITA hereby warns the international community that [words indistinct] from happening, as it would represent a threat to stability in southern Africa.

Government May Request International Military Help

LD0403205793 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The Angolan Government has stated that the cease-fire agreement contained within the Bicesse peace agreement was violated and must be suspended. The Angolan Government gave observers one week to take a position on the failure of the Addis Ababa meeting. They have already admitted they will invoke the UN Charter to ask for international military help:

[Begin General Higino Carneiro recording] We can ask for military help from other countries so we can tackle the problem we face in Angola. First, it is necessary for the international community to understand that the Angolan Government should not have to comply with the triple-zero clause. Because the cease-fire agreement was violated—there is a war in Angola—the agreement should be suspended instead. If this suspension goes ahead, it would mean that there would be a vigorous condemnation of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola's actions and a sign for it to toe the line. [end recording]

Minister Appeals for Aid 'for Millions'

MB0403131093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The Angolan Government has announced an emergency relief plan and appealed for foreign aid to save millions of Angolans facing starvation as a result of the devastating drought and civil war.

The country's minister for social assistance, Mr. Norberto Castro [dos Santos], said fighting between government forces and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldiers had already forced more than 1.7 million people to flee their homes. The distribution of food to the northern and central provinces had also come to a virtual standstill because of the fighting. Mr. Castro [dos Santos] said that Angola needed immediate aid to prevent an international disaster.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that fighting has intensified in Huambo after UNITA attacked the city last night. A government spokesman said that several UNITA soldiers had been killed in the fighting.

President Appoints New Ministers, Other Officials

MB0403213993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Press release issued by the Angolan president's office in Luanda on 4 March—read by announcer]

[Text] In line with Prime Minister Dr. Marcolino Moco's proposal, His Excellency Angolan President Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos signed 14 presidential decrees today relieving the following from their posts:

Commerce Minister Emanuel Moreira Carneiro;
Generoso Hermenegildo Gaspar de Almeida, deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola;
Pedro Hendrick Vaal Neto, deputy minister of social communication;
(Sabino Ferreira Ferraz), deputy governor of Luanda for the economic and production sphere;
(Domingos Manuel Sambo), deputy governor of Lunda Sul Province for organization and community services.

The Angolan president appointed:

Emanuel Moreira Carneiro finance minister;
Pedro Hendrick Vaal Neto social communication minister;
(Joao Celestino Dias) commerce minister;
Generoso Hermenegildo Gaspar de Almeida governor of the National Bank of Angola;
(Jose Pedro de Moraes) secretary of state for planning;
Ana Maria de Oliveira deputy minister of culture;
(Arlindo de Sousa e Silva) deputy minister of air and road transportation;
(Sabino Ferreira Ferraz) deputy secretary of the Council of Ministers;
(Isaac Mavinda) deputy governor of Lunda Sul for organization and community services.

'Violent Fighting' Reported in Malange

MB0403195793 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Malange city is the stage for violent fighting nowadays. Felix Miranda, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in that war zone, reports the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] controlled more than 55 percent of the city at 1200 today and were moving in the direction of the government palace. This FALA operation occurs within the framework of the large scale defensive-offensive operations caused by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] attacks on Ndalatando and (other) National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas in the north [words indistinct] yesterday, a large number of People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] men backed by the MPLA-PT air force tried to violate the [words indistinct] UNITA-controlled areas in northern Angola. That attempt was thwarted, and FALA

pushed the enemy beyond Malange, where the MPLA-PT offensive [words indistinct] an officer of the FALA Operational Command for the Northern Front reported this afternoon that if the MPLA-PT would insist on attacking UNITA in Cuanza Norte, the two Lunda Provinces, Caxito, Uige, or Zaire Province, Luanda would be made to feel the real effects of such actions. [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese adds in the same newscast that the MPLA-PT "appears to be more interested than ever in destroying the city of Huambo," noting that MPLA-PT bombers "mercilessly bombed the city's residential areas, hitting Capongo and Urbano Wards, the Military Hospital, and Caio Market."]

UNITA Bombs Luanda's Water Pumping Station

MB0403180993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement is reported to have bombed the main water pumping station of the Angolan capital, Luanda, for a second time, but has caused no damage. The station is situated at Kixagando, 42 km north of Luanda. Fighting is still continuing between government and UNITA forces on the outskirts of the city of Huambo in the central highlands.

A government army major general said several UNITA members had been killed and one captured during the latest fighting.

Meanwhile, UNITA says its forces have surrounded the town of Lukapa, the capital of Angola's eastern Lunda Norte Province after taking control of the diamond mining area of Chitutola. It says six government soldiers and four riot policemen have been killed by its forces in two separate ambushes in Lunda Norte. UNITA also says four government soldiers have been killed in the eastern Moxico Province and four more riot policemen killed in the Lunda Sul province.

[Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese at 1930 GMT 4 March adds: "As a result of the panic caused by the shellings, the city of Luanda was deprived of water today. The shellings caused panic among the workers of the water station, who were forced to switch off their machines yesterday by 1900, but today by 0600 they were ready to continue their normal activities and the engines started up."]

Anstee Unable To Contact UNITA

MB0403054093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee has not yet been able to get in touch with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] since the failed second round of Addis Ababa talks. Ms. Anstee said this after she was received by Foreign Minister

Venancio de Moura this afternoon. She said she will not be going to New York soon because there is still much to be done here in Angola.

[Begin Anstee recording] I do not know yet when I will go to New York because I am waiting to receive instructions from the secretary general. As for a new round of talks, I must remind you that the government has stated that meetings with UNITA must henceforth take place in Angolan territory. Moreover, I have not been in touch with the UNITA leadership since I left Addis Ababa.

UNITA Reportedly Involved in Diamond Market

MB0403172893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Telephone interview with Chris McGreal of the London GUARDIAN by Akwe Amuso on the "Focus on Africa" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] When the civil war started in Angola, one of the first targets for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was the diamond-rich region of northeastern Angola, near the Zaire border. Illicit diamond diggers had already established a rich trade in smuggled diamonds. It seems UNITA moved in on the racket, took it over, and it is taking a fat cash profit to fund their war effort by selling the diamonds across the border to Zairian dealers in places such as Chicapa. Chris McGreal of the London GUARDIAN has just been in Chicapa. On the line, Akwe Amuso asked him what was going on.

[McGreal] It is quite apparent that diamonds from northern Angola are continuing to be smuggled into southern Zaire and that they are being bought in large quantities, not as large as before UNITA seized northern Angola. Many of the illegal diamond diggers there fled, but it is quite apparent that their diggings do continue and that in a significant number of cases, those diamonds are sold to UNITA or taken by UNITA and sold across the border in Zaire, in return for very large cash payments. On one occasion, I spoke to a dealer who had been involved with a deal that involved a \$400,000 cash payment to UNITA officials.

[Amuso] How important do you think this is for UNITA? I mean, after all, they are running a war there. Presumably, this could be a vital source of income.

[McGreal] Well, UNITA has faced a problem since early 1991 when the peace agreement was signed. But certainly, since it rejected last year's election results, its previous sponsors, the United States, and to a lesser extent South Africa, have largely cut off support, although there does seem to be some evidence of unofficial support from elements in South Africa. But clearly, UNITA could do with the cash. Four hundred thousand dollars isn't very much in terms of the diamond trade, but for UNITA it would go a long way if it wanted to purchase weapons, ammunition, fuel which it clearly needs, food, and also the reports that white mercenaries

have been involved in the fighting and Zairian soldiers for that matter, they presumably, would be expected to be paid in hard currency, and \$400,000 would go a long way toward that as well.

Government Accused of Promoting Division in UNITA

MB0403134193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Station Commentary: "To divide the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is to be against peace in Angola"]

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government is strongly engaged in specific operations in order to divide the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], to weaken our party, and implement the single party system and totalitarianism. Three individuals are being used as a mechanism to discredit the UNITA leadership to create doubt and distrust within the party and subsequently weaken UNITA to permit the MPLA's victory with its policy of tribal genocide. The elements are Norberto de Castro, Honorio van Dunem, and General (Sachipengo Nunda). There is a document designated Contribution for the Drafting of the Main Document in the Strategy for UNITA's Internal Democratization, containing macabre plans against UNITA and steps to be followed to implement it. In addition to this shame, the ringleaders, which were sold to the MPLA government, began a fancy program abusively called "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel-FN", which is no more than a branch of the MPLA national radio. Norberto de Castro, a rebel deputy who does not represent the party's opinion, is the head of the program assisted by all MPLA government repressive structures.

So that UNITA militants and sympathizers will not be confused by the fatherland's traitors and mercenaries, we whereby alert everyone to be vigilant. In view of the danger the Angolan nation faces every day, our call is and should remain total unity around our beloved president Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. We hereby recall that it is absolutely false that UNITA chose war, since the war was imposed on us all by the MPLA government, by indiscriminately massacring all those who supported UNITA, particularly the people from central, eastern and southern Angola. The current diabolic tribalism [words indistinct] extended to all regions of Angola.

This is how our brothers, the Bakongo's from Uige and Zaire Province, and even some Zairian nationals have been massacred. There was no way for any patriot but defend themselves instead of dying in a cowardly manner. At present, when we speak of peace in Angola, the UNITA militants and supporters wonder whether the MPLA really wants peace in Angola or is simply bent on destroying UNITA, as the fascist and Nazist Kundi Paiaima [formerly governor of Luanda Province and

currently general in the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff] has said in Benguela. If the MPLA believes that those who represent UNITA are the prisoners who have been forced to belong to the so-called UNITA Internal Democratization movement, why don't they discuss peace with them in the Futungo de Belas Palace or in Mussulu, in order to facilitate and accelerate the understanding among those anti-fatherland people?

It is repugnant to see our compatriots from the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, being abusively exposed in Addis Ababa as the [word indistinct] object, or pamphlets distributed over Huambo, when we know very well that those who were in Addis Ababa were not part of any delegation and simply appeared on the international stage in order to be ridiculed. If this pleases some Angolans and observers, it hurts us members of UNITA. Our colleagues should be treated with more respect and dignity. We demand their total and immediate release, as well as the release of civilians, UNITA militants and supporters, who are in the MPLA government dungeons in Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Lubango, Namibe, and other areas.

It is also up to the MPLA negotiators to learn to respect UNITA, using a courteous vocabulary while at negotiating venues. General Higino Carneiro's expression, calling UNITA a band of bandits is unacceptable and revolting. It reminds us of the colonialist language of the 1960's. All these operations, be it in the name of UNITA or against UNITA, or even in taking positions which are far from those of the MPLA government, merely show this: The MPLA is not yet prepared for peace. We of UNITA are prepared for peace, but it is necessary for us to find valid interlocutors and see clearly where our dear fatherland goes. Long live freedom! Long live democracy!

Botswana

Finance Ministry Budget Approved

MB0403134693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Parliament has approved a budget of more than 150 million pula for the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning for the financial year 1993-94. In his response yesterday to the debate, the minister responsible, Mr. Festus Mogae, said he is also concerned that some people have abused the Financial Assistance Policy [FAP]. He told the house that the government is now reviewing the FAP to thwart fraud and abuse. The minister made it clear that it is not only foreigners who defraud the FAP, but locals as well. He said random checks have been conducted into the use of FAP grants and they have not been successful.

On the Botswana Development Corporation [BDC], Minister Mogae said it is expected to invest where it can hope for a return, rather than to pour money into uncertain projects. He also said the corporation is to

review each important portfolio to assess where it can disinvest, but he said it would not be allowed to withdraw from some ventures because they were not doing well.

The minister denied charges that the BDC was responsible for the poor performance of some companies such as the Lobatse Clay Works, Kweneng Concrete Products, and Makoro Bricks, because it holds majority shares in them.

Madagascar

Outgoing President Ratsiraka Launches Party

EA0403144793 Mayotte Radio France Overseas in French 1600 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Didier Ratsiraka, the Malagasy president, who will certainly be succeeded by Albert Zafy who is assured of becoming the first president of the Malagasy Third Republic, has decided to reorganize his followers into a new political party.

While the official results of the second round of the 10 February presidential elections have not yet been released, since Professor Zafy's victory is estimated to be 66 percent of the votes as against 34 percent for Didier Ratsiraka and thus do not leave any room for doubt, the outgoing president has already launched his party the Vanguard for Social and Economic Recovery [ARES, Avant-Garde Pour le Redressement Economique et Social].

The party is the 32nd to be registered at the Malagasy Ministry of the Interior. It succeeds the defunct Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution, created by Admiral Didier Ratsiraka in 1977 after the Malagasy people adopted his Indian Ocean-style socialism in a 1975 referendum.

President Ratsiraka, who has been in power since 1965, becomes the secretary general of ARES. According to his entourage, [words indistinct] enables him to return to power in the case, he says, of the assured failure of Prof. Albert Zafy.

Mozambique

Swaziland Foreign Minister Begins 3-Day Visit

MB0403134293 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Official talks on bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Swaziland began in Maputo today. The talks are headed by Mozambique's Foreign Minister Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi and his Swazi counterpart George Mamba. At the start of the talks, Dr. Mocumbi told Mr. Mamba that regular contact between the two countries will help consolidate their friendship and solidarity. He said he was going to inform the Swazi Minister about the peace process in Mozambique.

The Swazi foreign minister, who is on a three-day visit to Mozambique, said he saluted the signing of the Mozambique Peace Agreement and wishes to see its implementation. He said preparations are underway to repatriate Mozambican refugees living in Swaziland.

Urges Both Sides To Observe Accord

MB0403193393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Swaziland Foreign Affairs Minister George Mamba said he would like to see the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] observe the General Peace Accord to ensure lasting peace in Mozambique. The Swazi foreign minister said this during talks with Pascoal Mocumbi, his Mozambican counterpart, in Maputo today.

Minister Mocumbi briefed his Swazi counterpart on the current stage of the implementation of the General Peace Accord. The two officials also discussed the issue of Swaziland-based Mozambican refugees and ways to deal with the matter in conjunction with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, UNHCR.

Official Notes Possible Accord Violations by Renamo

MB0403185093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] [Announcer] Armando Emilio Guebuza, head of the government team to the the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], this afternoon reacted to a statement by Raul Domingos, his Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] counterpart in the CSC, that the government is not complying with its obligations in terms of the accord relating to finance and facilities. Raul Domingos had also said that revenue tax collection in Renamo-controlled areas hinges on the creation of a national commission. Responding to this, Armando Guebuza said he saw no need to wait for the creation of that commission, particularly in view of the fact that it has not been created yet only because Renamo has failed to appoint its own officials to that commission.

He said, quote, in Rome, the government and Renamo signed an accord stipulating that the entire country must obey one law, or the same laws, and that state institution officials are free to move about throughout Mozambican territory, end quote. Asked to comment on accord clauses such as the ones on finance and facilities, about which Renamo is unhappy, Armando Guebuza had this to say:

[Begin Guebuza recording] What the accord states is that the government will make it easier for Renamo to acquire things. It will make it easier. This does not mean that the government will buy or obtain those things for Renamo. It does not mean that. Renamo must seek its own means to do its work and the government will make things easier where it can do so. That is basically it in

terms of accommodation, means of transportation, means of communication, and so forth. Thus, the government has not undertaken to deliver those things to Renamo. Nonetheless, the government is aware of the need to speed the implementation of the Mozambican peace process. The government also understood to a certain extent the difficulties that Renamo might have in adapting to new conditions. In view of that, the government helped Renamo and even supplied what we all know, including foodstuffs.

In accordance with a list supplied by Renamo, the government is currently sending regular food supplies to Renamo's houses. This is a state of affairs which cannot continue, obviously, but the government has been making every effort to help in that regard. Thus, there have been no shortages in terms of food supplies. It must be stressed, nevertheless, that it is not the government's responsibility to supply food to Renamo. [end recording]

[Announcer] In fact, Paragraph B of Protocol 3 on finance and facilities states the government will make it easier for Renamo to obtain accommodation, means of transportation, and means of communication so it can carry out its political work in the capital and in every provincial capital in the country, as well as in other areas where that may be possible in accordance with available resources.

Armando Guebuza also said the following about the issue of logistics, including vehicles, housing, and food:

[Begin Guebuza recording] Vehicles, housing, and food are problems that may seem dramatic and are in fact dramatic when they do in fact occur in the dimension that (?has been reported). However, these problems emerge at a time when the government has noted that there have been strange movements which it wants clarified in terms of the Rome Accords. There are forces undergoing training in the country. Battalions have been moving. The right of state institution officials to move about has not been respected, and so forth. This has already been reported in the shape of some five or six notifications. Only yesterday, we sent another note saying there was a Caribou aircraft in Maringue which came in without permission from the competent authorities. These are major problems concerning possible violations of the Rome Accords. Renamo is presenting human problems which, serious though they may be, are overshadowing essential issues. [end recording]

New Party Registers at Justice Ministry

MB0403131193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The Mozambique People's Progress Party, PPPM, has already registered at the Justice Ministry, its political activities having been legalized in the country. Since the multiparty system was introduced in the country, the following six parties have been registered: the Mozambique Liberation Front; the National Convention Party, PCN; the Mozambican National Union, Unamo; the

Mozambique United Front-Democratic, Fumo; the Mozambican Nationalist Movement, Monamo; Social Democracy Mozambican Party, PMSD; and the Mozambique People's Progress Party.

Swaziland

Finance Minister Warns of Economic Difficulties

MB0503102993 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The acting minister for finance, Mr. Solomon Dlamini, has warned that economic indications point to a very difficult future and Swaziland should, therefore, put greater emphasis on sound financial management.

Officially opening a heads of Finance Department in Mbabane this morning, Mr. Dlamini attributed the economical misfortune to the current world economic recession, the persistent drought in southern Africa, and the general shift of development aid from Africa to other continents. He observed that existing manpower must be utilized effectively, future personnel needs identified on time, training needs assessed so that sufficient numbers of trained people are maintained and retained. He, however, pointed out that it is also important to weed out deadwood in the finance managing system, to retain only a highly competitive team.

The objective of the symposium is to discuss issues of accounting [word indistinct], which are of mutual consent to both the treasury and dependent ministries.

Group Forms 'Movement For National Redemption'

MB0403065293 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Mar 93 p 4

[Report by Shaka Gina: "New Human Rights Association Formed"]

[Text] There is another human rights organization which is at the verge of being formerly lodged in the country.

This organization is the third of its kind in the country, following the two popular organizations, Humaras [Human Rights Association of Swaziland] and Cofudeswa [Convention for Full Democracy in Swaziland].

The new organization, Movement for National Redemption, was formed in 1990, but it has been dormant since the Human Rights Association was lodged as a human rights movement in the country, in the same year.

According to interim president of the Redemption, Mr. Patric Msibi, the organization has risen from the dormant stage following reports that the local human rights associations have been reduced to mere critics.

He said his organization will adopt the most neutral, independent and indiscriminate stand.

"Our organization will not only concentrate on constitutional matters, but also the welfare of the society," Mr. Msibi reckoned.

He told this newspaper that the Redemption will adopt an approach with a cutting edge to eliminate some injustice at a particular area before going to the press without having contacted individuals concerned with issues in question.

Mr. Msibi said the Redemption as a human rights organization will react on the outcry from the society regarding issues regarding human rights, but not on allegations.

He said they are aiming at getting more members than the current ones who have registered with the organization.

"We want our members to be widely spread in the country so that we will be aware of the people's outcry countrywide."

He said their approach will unfold it self to the public, the sooner they had started operating fully and legally.

He further said his movement will keep a watchful eye on the extent of lack of political tolerance amongst some people who are in the corridor of power, some other parties and the Government.

"We will soon be announcing our international launching, where our president will be elected," he assured.

Zambia

President Chiluba Declares State of Emergency

Notes 'Volatile Political Situation'

MB0403204693 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] President Chiluba has [word indistinct] the state of emergency in the (?country) today [words indistinct] due to the increased crime rate and volatile political situation. Speaking on both radio and television this evening, President Chiluba said he has signed the proclamation under Article 31 of the Constitution because government cannot continue seeing the political climate being systematically [word indistinct] by citizens bent on plunging the nation into chaos. The president said the number of citizens [words indistinct] democracy and fundamental rights obtaining in the country.

In another development, President Chiluba said Zambia is reviewing her relations with Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying government will not allow foreign interventions in the country's affairs. The president, however, said [words indistinct] those that break the law [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, President Chiluba today reaffirmed that democracy required a strong economy and supportive infrastructure for it to survive. Mr. Chiluba said at State House that government was determined to encourage good business to flourish in the country to build a strong economy. He was speaking when he met the [words indistinct] delegation in the Zambia Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The chairman of the Zambia Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry [name indistinct] called on the government to [words indistinct] who threaten the country's economic stability.

UNIP Plot Alleged

*MB0503073893 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0652 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Lusaka March 5 SAPA—Zambian President Frederick Chiluba Thursday [4 March] night declared an indefinite state of emergency in order to "effectively deal with the rising crime" and threat to the 15-month old, fragile democracy.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast, President Chiluba said: "The political climate is being systematically poisoned by a few of our citizens who are bent on plunging this nation into chaos. This we cannot accept—anarchy has no place in Zambia."

Mr. Chiluba said his cabinet had resolved at a meeting Wednesday that a state of emergency option was ideal to contain the situation following revelations that the opposition United National Independence Party (UNIP) had adopted a destabilisation "zero option" plan.

Under the plan, UNIP was apparently going to stir workers' strikes, agitate students protests and organise a "mafia" crime wave which would include raping white tourists. All this would be aimed at making the country ungovernable.

The "zero option" said former senior army, intelligence and police officers were to be recruited or had been recruited along with dismissed parastatal chiefs and senior civil servants.

UNIP President Musokotwane admitted the existence of the "zero option" but denied his Central Committee had adopted it as an official policy. He denounced the plan as an unconstitutional way of removing Mr. Chiluba's democratically-elected Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

President Chiluba on Thursday night signed a proclamation under Article 31 of the Zambian Constitution, invoking a state of emergency with immediate effect, and warned: "The state of emergency will deal ruthlessly with the law breakers. Law-abiding Zambians should not be afraid of these stern measures aimed at protecting them and the democracy they cherish."

"We will uphold the rights of political parties to organise and propagate their ideas, and we will uphold the rights

of the people to change a legitimate government through the due process," he stressed.

Freedom of speech, association and movement would be upheld so that citizens could enjoy all their democratic rights.

The MMD government would review the relationship with the Governments of Iraq and Iran, who were cited in the "zero option" document as countries who were to provide or were providing financial assistance to the architects of the plan.

Most Zambians have been caught unawares by the revelations but random interviews supported the government in its action.

The emergency would not seem to auger well for investment but Western diplomats contacted in Lusaka said the government was justified under the obtaining circumstances.

—Zambia lived under a state of emergency since independence from Britain in October 1964 until it was lifted in November 1991, when the new MMD government defeated Kenneth Kaunda's once-powerful UNIP.

Former President Kaunda's son, Wezi, and former Foreign Affairs Minister Rupiah Banda, all current UNIP Central Committee members, have been tacitly named or linked to the "zero option".

The government has seized copies of the plan and alleged seditious materials from UNIP HQ.

No arrests have been made yet.

World Bank, FAO Urge Crop Diversification

MB0403090693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] The World Bank and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, FAO, have urged maize-dependent Zambia to diversify its food crops to avert famine. The World Bank representative, Mr. (Isaka Mariti), told a seminar in Lusaka on food security that the past Zambian Government's policies, which encouraged the widespread cultivation of maize, were to blame for the crisis in Zambian agriculture. Mr. (Mariti) said these policies had paid too much attention to maize at the expense of traditional staple foods such as cassava, sorghum, and millet. Zambia imported large quantities of food last year to stave off famine after the failure of its drought-hit maize crop.

Zimbabwe

Government Begins Release of 5,000 Prisoners

MB0503094593 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] Harare March 5 SAPA—Zimbabwe's prisons this week released about 1,000 criminals at the start of a government amnesty for more than 5,000, according to authorities in Harare on Friday [5 March].

President Robert Mugabe last December signed an amnesty order to reduce the prison population of 21,000, 5,000 more than the country's jails are meant to hold.

The order was promulgated last week and prison officials have been vetting inmates for freedom.

The government announced last month most of the criminals to be freed would be short-term prisoners, and authorities would also examine the cases of a few people jailed before independence in 1980.

Minister of Justice Emmerson Munangagwa said "almost every crime" committed during the white

minority Rhodesian government's rule had political overtones and many of those jailed then would have been victims of the "vindictiveness" of white officials.

Mr. Munangagwa said the amnesty would not include people convicted of violent crimes, habitual theft or forgery.

THE HERALD, the country's main daily newspaper, quoted Director of Prisons Langton Chigwida as saying there were 43 foreigners among those already released.

A reporter who watched a group of poorly dressed men walking out of the main gate of Harare Central Prison described them as "healthy but gloomy". Most of them are penniless and face soaring prices and unemployment.

There is general concern that the release of nearly 30 per cent of the country's prison population will result in a surge in crime.

The feeling was reflected in a notice on a board in a supermarket in an affluent suburb which advertised Rottweiler puppies and included the message: "Prepare for the amnesty!"

Cote d'Ivoire**ECOWAS Issues Communiqué on ECOMOG Air Raid***AB0403141593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 4 Mar 93*

["Communiqué" issued in Cotonou on 3 March by the Beninese Presidency of the Republic]

[Text] Following the complaint he received from the Ivorian Government on the attack by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] Air Force on a locality situated in the Danane region, and which resulted in material damage and the wounding of some Ivorians, the Beninese head of state, His Excellency Nicephore Dieudonne Soglo, current ECOWAS chairman, went to Abuja, in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on 2 March to hold talks with his brother and friend, President Ibrahim Babangida. General Olurin, commander in chief of ECOMOG, gave explanations concerning the raids by ECOMOG forces along the Ivorian-Liberian border.

In view of the seriousness of these events, the ECOWAS chairman has initiated a number of consultations with the view of clarifying the situation, and preventing the repetition of such unfortunate and painful incidents. While awaiting the outcome of the initiated actions, the ECOWAS chairman calls on all sides involved in this matter to exercise restraint, so that this incident does not constitute a source of discord within our common organization. The ECOWAS chairman counts on the political will of member states to safeguard cohesion and harmony within ECOWAS.

Issued in Cotonou on 3 March 1993

Signed Mr. Hounouvou, Benin's ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire.

Paper Interviews Social Security Fund Head*AB0303162293 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Mar 93 pp 2-5*

["Part One" of interview with Mrs. Zunon Kipre, chairman and managing director of the National Social Security Fund, by FRATERNITE MATIN reporters Jean-Baptiste Akrou and Josette Barry; first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpts] The National Social Security Fund [CNPS] restructuring and reorganization plan provided for the retrenchment of 1,000 employees over a period of five years. Some 460 employees have already been affected by these measures. The threat hovering over the others' heads now seems to be disappearing a bit. Aided by a rigorous reorganization policy, the CNPS's financial condition has substantially improved. Prior to the meeting of plenipotentiary experts of social security

funds from African franc zone countries scheduled to begin in Abidjan on 1 March, we wished to take stock of the CNPS' management procedures.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Mrs. Chairperson, an important meeting of social security experts begins in Abidjan as of 1 March. First, why a plenipotentiary meeting, and what will happen?

[Kipre] Thank you for giving me the opportunity to give some explanations about what will happen as of 1 March. A review of our concerns and our preparations for the event may be necessary. We are talking about a meeting of plenipotentiary experts because we already worked on this dossier more than one year ago. The Abidjan meeting is likely to be the last one at which we expect to finalize our work to enable the governments to make a decision.

What is this meeting actually about? The meeting is to finalize the draft treaty expected to unite 14 African member countries of the franc zone, that is countries linked to the French Treasury by an operations account, mainly their central banks. These countries aim therefore at paving the way for cooperation in the social security sector. [passage omitted]

It is fair to say that in the face of the funds' difficulties, the franc zone's ministers of economy and finance (who are one of the two authorities supervising the funds) expressed concern over the difficulties confronting our funds. Actually, they called for a French mission to be sent to all our countries. A memorandum was then drawn up at the end of the mission which was conducted by the French General Social Welfare Inspectorate. It is therefore in Paris in October 1991 that the ministers expressed the wish for setting up this working group to examine the problems facing social security funds, and to pave the way for creating a regional social security fund inspectorate. [passage omitted]

[FRATERNITE MATIN] You have just talked about a memorandum. What are the difficulties pointed out in that report, and do you believe that the creation of a regional conference with its controlling organ is a solution to our funds' problems today, especially against the background of our ailing economies and adversely affected solidarity? Also, do you think, in particular, that this organ can halt excess state interference in the management of our funds?

[Kipre] This memorandum, which was presented to our ministers of economy and finance, noted alarming cases in many regards. It noted several cases of mismanagement in the administrative, technical, and financial sectors. It pointed out that for many years now, administrative costs of these funds have been completely out of control. They have reached exaggerated levels, and generally account for more than 20 percent of the funds' resources, whereas the known normal level in this regard is 5 percent, that is between 3 and 5 percent. Our funds, however, are far beyond these normal levels. Concerning CNPS-Cote d'Ivoire, it is fair to say that when we

assumed office, these administrative costs accounted for between 40 and 45 percent of our total expenditure. [passage omitted]

Concerning financial management, accumulated reserves, which are reportedly substantial, were invested in nonprofitable sectors or simply diverted for other purposes or invested in banks which ran into difficulties, and the states, today, are forced to take these debts into account. [passage omitted]

One of the objectives of the creation of the regional inspectorate is to withdraw these funds from the strong influence of our states. Until now, every fund was controlled at the national level and so orders, so to speak, which were not always in the interest of the beneficiaries, were given to officials of these funds.

But we did not wait for the creation of this regional inspectorate of social security funds to begin the reorganization of the funds. In view of the current political, administrative, and social changes in our countries, several heads were appointed to manage these funds including Madame Zunon Kipre, who was appointed head of the CNPS in 1990 and appears to be a veteran in that field. When all the new managers took up their appointments, they undertook a vigorous reorganization of their funds, under the conviction that this reorganization would be in vain if mechanisms were not set up to avoid past mistakes. That is why the regional inspectorate of social security funds, in addition to the supervisory framework that it offers, has set up a framework of expertise for these funds to help in their management. This supranational inspectorate guarantees an everlasting reorganization of the funds. [passage omitted]

[FRATERNITE MATIN] You used the word reorganization. It is currently a generic term in economics as a whole. What is the current situation in regard to the reorganization of the CNPS?

[Kipre] I would like to be as concrete as possible by citing figures, even if that is not enough to explain the whole situation. In 1990, when I took over my post (the documents can attest to this), the running costs of the CNPS stood at about 30 billion CFA francs, while our returns stood at 26.2 billion CFA francs. We had a deficit of 3.8 billion CFA francs before the payment of our debts, and 6 billion CFA francs thereafter.

In 1992, the running costs decreased from 30 billion CFA francs to 23.6 billion CFA francs. That is a considerable effort if one also takes into account the fact that returns were estimated at 23.4 billion CFA francs. Therefore, although we lost resources owing to the economic crisis, the closure of enterprises, and the disappearance of salaries on which contributions are based, we have almost balanced our accounts. The deficit, which stood at 3.8 billion CFA francs before the payment of our debts in 1990, decreased to 126 million CFA francs in 1992. We think that after paying our debts, it will be around 1 billion CFA francs at most. This is as far as figures are concerned.

But the reorganization was not made only at the level of figures. It was accompanied by a mental and technical reorganization about which Mrs. Zunon Kipre spoke earlier on, and which is the basis of the abnormal functioning that you know about. In order to succeed, we first had to create the framework, put all that was verbal into writing, and determine reliable management tools. We set up a body of inspectors to make supervision easy. This did not exist before. We also set up permanent working commissions to receive directors faced with specific problems. These commissions enable us to make progress. We also have a working tool within general management itself, which allows each director an hour to explain his objectives and achievements to the managing director. We refer to this as stock taking.

Let us say that at the beginning of the year, we fix great objectives and in relation to these major objectives, every director proposes subobjectives to the general management. To attain the major objectives a timetable is fixed as well as the means of attaining these objectives. To ensure that things go on correctly, every department makes a progress report on each task for one hour each week. [passage omitted]

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Listening to you, one realizes that a lot of work has been done, but as you know, members of the Social Security Fund are interested in their allowances.

[Kipre] This problem is not linked to finance. This must be stated clearly because today, we have fewer financial problems than in 1990. It can even be said that, to a certain extent, we are at ease financially, especially in the current situation. But there is another problem, which is that of fraud. There was far too much fraud in the family allowances system. We have therefore changed the system. Companies are now attached to CNPS branches. Henceforth, a company has only one contact at the CNPS, that is a specific branch, although an employer is expected to personally convey all files concerning his company to the CNPS. This is to prevent employees from leaving their work places in order to save time, and to prevent fraudulent documents from finding their way into the pile of CNPS documents. These steps have been taken because in the past, school attendance certificates, prescriptions, and work certificates were made in front of our gates with the complicity of people from outside and some of our employees. The result of this measure is that a month after the setting up of the new control system, we discovered 84 fraudulent files at the Treichville branch alone.

That said, the current system for paying family allowances is problematic but we still pay them. It was while overhauling a deficient system that persons, who had submitted the relevant documents, were not taken into account by their companies and by ourselves. Obviously, those persons are not on our lists but all that will be rectified, and after the rectification those who deserve to receive allowances will receive them. [passage omitted]

[FRATERNITE MATIN] What you have just said is good. But, we must also say that some contributors believe that the problem of incomplete files is a pretext to mask the problem of lack of funds, and they see all these explanations as purely theoretical.

[Kipre] I hope that all the files will be promptly received to enable the beneficiaries to receive their allowances, because the beneficiaries only see the money paid to them.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] We know that the reduction of staff enabled you to make some savings. There were certainly some other projects that have been "reworked" so as to balance your accounts. There were some social structures such as the Medical and Social Centers [CMS], the day nurseries and so on. The reorganization of those structures was, at a given time—in addition to the staff reduction project—badly seen by some of your workers. How far advanced are you with the reorganization project?

[Kipre] In reality, staff reduction was only the last phase of measures envisaged for the reduction of CNPS expenses. I started with the restructuring of the central offices and later the regional offices. In the past, in areas where just five offices were needed, we had eight or nine. Instead of 10 regional offices in the past, we now have three. When I assumed duty, the CNPS had 264 vehicles. Today, we have about 63, and I believe these are still too many. The CMS' were part of what we refer to as the CNPS' health care and social welfare program. The texts setting up the CNPS state that if the Fund makes profits, it can set aside some money to finance this health care and social welfare program. This means that if the Fund does not make profit, this program can be shelved. But what was happening? These structures were built within the framework of the CNPS, and so we have 11 CMS's out of which eight or even nine are functioning, and we have recruited personnel for these structures representing one-third of the CNPS' work force. This means that it is the fixed costs which force us to spend a lot of money, whether we make profit or not.

All this has contributed to the CNPS's deficit. But despite that, we have not cancelled the CNPS' social program. On the contrary, we have maintained it despite the problem that it poses from the legal point of view. We have found, however, that certain national insurance benefits are useless. For example: Providing children with clothes, giving them breakfast at 0800 after they have come from their homes, feeding them at noon, providing them with snacks at 1600, and so on. People forget that the CNPS is an insurance system, not a public assistance system that would require contributions from richer people to enable the less rich to benefit from certain allowances. Social security is money set aside for one to benefit from according to specific guidelines. We have tried to set things right.

The reorganization has also affected a holiday and accommodation center at Man whose objective is to host accident victims and CNPS members during the school

year, and pupils during the holidays. The operation of the center, however, cost 100 million CFA francs, while its activities generated less than 12 million CFA francs in receipts. We were forced to look over all that again. Here too, an analysis of our insurance policies has enabled us to save 132 million CFA francs yearly on insurance policies. The payment of these insurance policies was useless because all our vehicles, whatever the age of the vehicles, were insured under a comprehensive policy. Even deceased persons and imaginary property continued to be insured. We had an automobile workshop whose establishment cost 300 million CFA francs for the maintenance of the 264 cars. We have buildings called social buildings that cost us more than they yield.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] What was the use of these social buildings?

[Kipre] They were supposed to contribute to improving the living conditions of CNPS members. They were rapidly transformed into building companies which began building or lending money for building purposes. We need to pay special attention to all these factors in order not to fall back into the expenses to the tune of 30 billion CFA francs as in the past. [passage omitted]

Niger

Supreme Court Releases 1st Round Election Results

AB0403135893 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court released the results of the first round of the 27 February presidential elections on 2 March. The results show Tandja Mamadou of the National Movement of the Development Society-Nassara, and Mahamane Ousmane of the Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama in the lead. They will face each other in the second round of the presidential elections. Here are the entire results read by the president of the Supreme Court, Mr. Combo Adamou:

[Begin recording] Proclamation of the results of the first round of the 27 February presidential elections: [passage omitted]

On the national level, the number of votes obtained by the candidates in the regions and the various embassies: Number of registered voters, 4,482,096; number of voters, 1,325,152; valid votes cast, 1,292,457; turnout rate, 32.64 percent.

Tandja Mamadou, 443,233 votes, representing 34.21 percent;

Mahamane Ousmane, 343,261 votes, representing 28.59 percent;

Mahamadou Issoufou, 205,707 votes, representing 15.92 percent;

Adamou Moumouni Djermakoye, 196,949 votes, representing 15.24 percent;

(Illa Kader) 32,951 votes, representing 2.55 percent;

Mamadou Garba Youssoufou, 25,769 votes, representing 1.99 percent;

(Katselma Omar Taya), 23,565 votes, representing 1.82 percent;

Djibo Bakary, 21,662 votes, representing 1.68 percent.

In light of these results, Tandja Mamadou and Mahamane Ousmane, who are leading in this first round of the presidential elections, are the two candidates who will run in the second round, in accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, and Article 86 of the Electoral Code.

These provisional results will be submitted to the Supreme Court for ratification and proclamation of final results. Thank you. [end recording]

Nigeria

REPORTER Newspaper Premises Sealed Off by Police

AB0403171193 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] The premises of the Nation House Press Limited, publisher of the REPORTER newspaper based in Kaduna, has been sealed off by law enforcement agents. The NTA Kaduna correspondent, Aminu Yahaya, has a situation report:

[Begin Yahaya recording] [Words indistinct] location, it found policemen keeping watch at the premises. Investigation revealed that plain-clothed policemen arrived at the premises on Monday and invited the editor of the newspaper, Malam Aliu Hayat, to their office. The action of the security agents is believed to be connected with the front page commentary of the REPORTER of Monday. [end recording]

Togo

Ghanaian Foreign Minister Leads Delegation to Togo

AB0403222293

[Editorial Report] Lome and Accra radios carry reportage on the visit to Lome by a Ghanaian delegation led by Foreign Minister Dr. Obed Asamoah.

Lome Radio Lome in French at 0600 GMT on 4 March carries a recorded statement by Dr. Asamoah after an audience with President Eyadema: "As you know,

Ghana and Togo are neighboring countries and there is much in common between our two peoples, and therefore from time to time, we have to have these high-level visits to discuss matters of common interest between the two countries. I was a bearer of a message from President Rawlings to his Togolese counterpart, and it is relating to the conditions necessary for the return of the Togolese refugees."

After meeting with Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh, Dr. Asamoah said this: "I came to see how we can create the necessary conditions for the Togolese now living in Ghana to return home in peace. I held lengthy discussions with the prime minister and I believe that we thoroughly tackled the issue."

In reply to a reporter's question regarding "an imminent attack from Accra," Asamoah replied: "It is just rubbish, rubbish...and I hope that in this country you don't, you know, pay so much attention to such rubbish."

Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English at 1800 GMT on 4 March reports: "A three-man Ghanaian delegation, led by the minister designate for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, has returned home after holding discussions in Lome with the Togolese authorities on the conflict in that country. Briefing newsmen on arrival, Dr. Asamoah said the discussions centered on efforts being made by the Togolese authorities to resolve the conflict. He said the delegation also carried messages from the President Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings to the Togolese authorities. Dr. Asamoah said the delegation had informative and fruitful talks with President Eyadema, Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh, leaders of the opposition, and Bishop Kpodzro, president of the High Council of the Republic. Commenting on the relationship between the opposition and the prime minister, Dr. Asamoah said the opposition parties repeated their lack of confidence in the prime minister. He said there is, therefore, the need to resolve this impasse and restore confidence between the two groups."

He continued by saying: "The delegation took the opportunity to dispel a widespread belief in Togo that Ghana, by placing her military on third-degree alert, is about to invade Togo. He said the delegation was also given the impression that the Togolese Government is taking measures to curb the military brutality against the people, adding that there has been some agreement between President Eyadema and Prime Minister Koffigoh on the confinement of the military to the barracks."

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